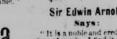
n. E. J. Phelps, LL.D.,



75.000 more than any other dictionary. It has 5.000 new illustrations and 14 elegant colored plates, which cost many thou-

sands of dollars. Nearly 100 of the leading Universities. Colleges, and Scientific Institutions of the world, and nearly a score of Government Experts were represented on the editorial staff. It is a peerless work, far shead of all competitors.

Genuine Indorsement

"The Standard Dictionary is a triumph in the art of publication. It is admira-ile from every point of view. It is the most astisfactory and most complete dic-lonary yet printed."

A. G. Wilkinson, A.M., M.D., Ph.D., a Principal Examiner since

"The most perfect dictionary ever made in any language, and I have them and consult them in six different languages almost daily. Being several years later than any other similar publication, and more distinctively the work of specialists in all departments of the language, its superiority cannot be questioned. I should give it the preference on all disputed points."

BEWARE!

Dictionaries which are practically obsolete in England are being reprinted and sold here as brand new works.

In some cases the names of American to \$7.50 per set, one-quarter to one-half scholars are given as editors, whose letters the price now asked; the public is made we have, declaring that they never even heard of the dictionaries.

eard of the dictionaries. are making these "great offers"; testi-special introductory prices are adver-monials are garbled, etc., etc.

The most unblushing deceptions are being perpetrated on the public.

1869, in U. S. Patent Office, said, June 3, 1895:

Great care should be used just now in buying Dictionaries.

has been published since the Standard, or since these commendations were written.



FROM COVER TO COVER. Nothing is reprinted from or based on any other work. It is founded on new and broader plans, and has many valuable and distinctive features never before intro-duced in any dictionary. It contains 301.865 vocabulary terms. Edward Everett Hale.D.D.

Grand Popular Offer! \$2.00 CASH

Will secure for you at once this

Princely Work. (See below.)

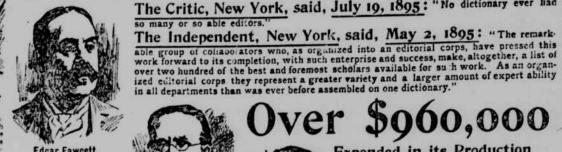
Julian Hawthorne Note that all these commendations were given within the past year, while the Century, International, and reprints of the Encyclopedic Dictionary were before the public. Therefore these commendations, and a thousand equally emphatic. intentionally place the Standard Dictionary high above all others. Remember no dictionary The Arena, Boston, said, August, 1805:

"Without desiring to disparage the excellent Century, the International, or Worcester's, I feel it simple justice to the Standard to say that in this case the latest is unquestionably the best dictionary of the English language."

said, June 15, 1805: "The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . It is certain to superrede all other dictionaries of the English language."

Prof. A. H. Sayce, the Eminent Philologist of Oxford University,

later than the two works with which alone" it invites comparison, the Century and the International, [Webster's] ought to be superior to them in some respects, and this it unquestionably is.". Worcester is 20 years old; and the "Imperial" and "The Encyclopædic Dictionary" are old English works, the latter lately reprinted in this country from imported pl Simon Newcomb, LL.D.,



within the past year declared emphatically that the New

FUNK & WAGNALLS

STANDARD DICTIONARY

IS THE BEST OF ALL

Edgar Fawcett

Over \$960,000 Justin McCarthy, M.P.,

Sayn

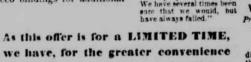
Standard D

The New York SUN said, April 14, 1895: "This lexicon having appeared considerably

A. Conan Dovle.

subscription form (or a copy of it) filled out, and the Standard Dictionary, a whole library in inself."

complete, bound in Haff Russia, with Denison's Patent Reference Index, will be promptly forwarded to you. The balance, \$13.00, is to be paid in monthly instalments of \$2.00. The Dictionary can be had in two volumes, or in Full Russia or Full Morocco bindings for additional control of the Russia of Standard Dictionary.



Editors and Specialists

The Critic, New York, said, July 19, 1895: "No dictionary ever had

500 Readers for Quotations

of people in all parts of the Metropolitan District, temporarily arranged Reading-rooms where the Standard Dietionary

received. Call at any of the offices mentioned below. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers,



Expended in its Production

Says:

The Literary World, London, Eng., said

April 19, 1895: "The entire work has cost, we

REMEMBER

All these Commendations were written AFTER all other Dictionaries

were issued. (See Beware below.

UNQUESTIONED AUTHORITY?

Why own a dictionary that is not of

The New York Herald said, April 14, 1895:

A TOLERABLE DICTIONARY is like A TOLERABLE EGG. All who have recently bought dictionaries, or are thinking of doing so, as nyited to call at our offices and compare. The closest scrutiny of every CLAIM made for the STANDARD is

CHALLENGED.

GRAND POPULAR

payments. For prices inquire at any of our offices.

The Complete Work

Only \$2 Cash Down

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 30 Lafayette Pl., New York. Enclosed find Two Dollars, for which please send me to the following address one copy of the Standard Dictionary bound in in monthly pay ments of \$2.00 each

Street Address Post-office

Send or bring \$2.00 to any of the offices below, together with the following

LIEBMANN COMPANY, BROOKLYN

152 BROADWAY | BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square

A PROTEST AGAINST BOSS RULE IMPORTANCE OF BREAKING THE MACHINE-THE

GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE

Sir: As we appreach a new Presidential campaign at an epoch of stupendous and startling movements the world over, in which old and hackneyed condiand at a moment when in our own midst a mighty encouragement to the better element of society, we knows are confronted with a most significant revival of

the most deadly foe to political purity and freedom
-the monster of boss and machine rule.
At a moment when the backbone of the Tammany octopus was fairly broken, when New-York was giving to the world the spectacle of a faithful execution of laws upon the statute book, when fear had settled upon the brows of political tricksters and political heelers and the movement was spreading over the country, what can the Republical party of this State be thinking about to allow itself held up and rifled of its honor and its inde pendence and be made to do the bidding of an ir responsible chief-Republican Sachem, if you please Is the wave of reform rolling backward? Is it a perception of this fact that encourages the old Tammany ruler to return to his tent? Surely it would not be wise to have the famous method usurped by the enemy! There is logic in this, and it is proof of the pudding. But no proof of that kind is needed for the intelligent New-Yorker. He

Now this matter is of wider interest than the boundaries of New-York State, for as she goes, so goes the country next November. It is, of course, descending to pass from principle to policy; but sometimes, if not often, it takes a policy to enforce

is a dull scholar, indeed, who does not see the drift

a principle.

There is, perhaps, no class of voters in New-York State more loyal to principle and more stanch in upholding personal and political independence than the Gorman-Americans. The Tribune has done excellent service in bringing forward these facts the service in bringing forward these facts while sentiment appealing also, as

loes, to the heart of the Republicans of this State as it occurred to the Republicans of this State the German-American element is to be a very ortant factor in the next campaign? They note a good many thousands, and I may not bably will not, take many thousand votes next to east the lot of the State and thereby of the

probably will not, take many thousand votes next fall to cast the lot of the State and thereby of the country also.

But why should it fall to the German-Americans solely to uphold principle in pollitics, especially the vital principle of the independence of the party? The boss power is a most corrupting and dangerous power. More than once the people have risen to overthrow it. It gets there by siding with popular interests in popular measures. While all is fair to the eye and secene, there is temptation to tolerate it for the time, but when the machine is perfected it is a difficult task to hinder or check its workings. It requires a sort of revolution to break

perfected it is a difficult task to hinder of check its workings. It requires a sort of revolution to break it up.

The Republican machine has been building for a number of years. It has been laughed at for a number of years. But the "Me, too," has risen from ludicrous dimensions to a great power. It was scarcely perceived as such until within the last year. At least, its fortunes were not so definite and irresistible. The power, however, is now fully recognized and, what is amazing, it is to a great extent revered and worshipped as a success.

If this thing can go on in such an open manner, surely we are not living in the age of Clays and Websters, or cf any of the noble men of the past who were ever ready to denounce and to break down the self-installed ruler of the people, under whatever name or profession.

Break up the machine, or the machine will break up the country. It will certainly break up a party in the end. The people will revolt against it as they have done before. It is simply astounding that at this reform period there has not been a more widespread outery against this new, outrageous species of political rule—not new in its struggles to rule, but in its final achievement of about all that is needed to override the people and control every piece of legislation that is enacted in the State, whether of public or of purely private interest.

Is it not time to pause, think and act in this so

Is it not time to pause, think and act in this so highly important matter? No. 600 West End-ave., March 5, 1896.

ASSEMBLYMAN BUTTS AND HIS "BUTS." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A parallel case to the Senator who con-midered the Greater New-York bill victous, yet voted Assemblyman Butts. At the North Side Board of Trado dinner on Saturday night, standing in the

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL presence of the Mayors of three cities and facing a and especially in new communities, the forces that representative audience of his constituents, he announced his intention of voting for the Greater New-York nill, and when there were cries of "No!" "We don'; wait it," "Greater New-York dantly able to support list!" Will tax A. TROW

in unison. The Butts bellowed, 'I must doey the voice of the people.'

Now, what North Siders would like to know is to what people he referred. Was it the people of Brooklyn, or of Mainhattan Island, or of the North Side, which latter he is supposed to represent? If he referred to the people of the North Side they are opposed to the Greater New-York bill—possibly from selish motives, but opposed just the same—and he knows it. Verily, consistency is a jewel.

New-York, March 12, 1851. NORTHSIDER.

ANTI-MORTON VIEWS SUPPRESSED. A REPUBLICAN'S EFFORTS TO PRESENT HIS OPIN-

IONS IN FAVOR OF M'KINLEY

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I see by reading your paper that you answer a good many questions asked you. I have one to which I believe is pertinent at this time and t jority of the Republican papers will not publish or print any letters or communications sent them in opposition to the nomination of Governor Morton for President? Mr. Hackett, chairman of the State Committee

sent a letter last week to "The Elmira Advertises extelling the great qualities of Governor Morton for President. This, perhaps, was all right in his view, but when he made the statement in that letter that he had yet to find a Republican in the State of New-York who opposed or did not favor the nomination of Governor Morton for President, I took exceptions to the statement, and so wrote "The El-

ination of Governor Morton for Freedent, I took exceptions to the statement, and so wrote "The Elmira Advertiser" to inform Mr. Hackett, through that valuable paper, that I thought him a little "fresh"; that I opposed it, and that I had talked with scores of other Republicans in Chemung County who say that their first choice is McKinley, and think it would not be the proper thing to nominate Governor Morton for President for various reasors. I can say, further, that I have found but one Republican in this county in the last month who favored Morton's candidacy, and he told me three days ago that he had changed his mind and was now for McKinley. There are a few who favor Morton, but who are they? Those who have had an appointment to an office or expect one.

The above is about what I wrote to "The Advertiser." They, have not printed it. Will you do it, or will you throw it into the waste basket, as "The Advertiser" has done? I am an ardent Republican of the old school, who entered the party under John C. Frement, and do not believe in midwinier conventions or the political tactics of D. B. Hill, which some of our Republican friends are playing upon us this year by trying to choke off honest expressions of opinion as to candidates for President. I have not the least coubt in my mind that if you should request your subscribers to send you the name of the man who is their first choice for President it would be McKissley—at least two-thirds of them.

Big Flats, N. V., March 10, 1896.

Big Flats, N. W., March 10, 1896.

THE MORALS OF THE WEST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have just received the manual of a church in Cheyenne, Wyo., and in reading its history I noticed some passages which might be of interest to the writer of the recent editorial which took exception to President Cleveland's mild assertion that in new communities in the West the dram shop is an early visitor, and that the moral and religious principles of emigrants are often forgotten in their journey westward. This is a Western statement and may oe presumed to be impartial; When Cheyenne was a year old it had about

5,000 inhabitants, nearly one-half of them being gamblers and people of that sort. All but ten of the gamblers and people of that sort. All but ten of the first eighty burials in the cemetery were from violent deaths—shot stabbed, poisoned, hung, etc. In the winter of 1867-68 Cheyenne was the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was known as 'Hell on Wheels.' Things got so bad at one time that a vigilance committee hung in all six persons on telegraph poles, there being no trees. When the railroad moved on, nearly one-half of the population went with it. There were sixty places where liquor was sold.

s sold. In 1873 Mr. Strong (Dr. Josiah Strong) took up in schurch the subject of the social cvil, which "In 1873 Mr. Strong (Dr. Josiah Strong) took up in this church the subject of the social evil, which was the great curse of the city. A public meeting was called. Evil-doers were prosecuted and some of them put in jail. In revenge they tried to burn the town on a windy night. A variety theatre and one-fourth of the saloons were closed in a few weeks, and yet there was left one saloon to every seventy people."

Is not this a little worse than the condition of things in New-York and Buffalo? No one who has visited the West will doubt that in many places.

Sherburne, N. Y., March 19, 1891.

FOR AN HONEST ELECTION.

THE PRIMARIES.

THE PRIMARIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The recent primary election held in the Eighth Election District of the XXVth Assembly District shows that the methods in vogue at the primaries last November are still those approved of by the County Committee which was elected by them. The whole committee has been aroused by the exposures of the franklein around a property of the second and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of those who desire the bedience and further support of the kingdom of Christ. John Edit the exposures of the fraudulent enrolment of last November, made by the Committee of Twenty-five. We now have a more glaring exhibition of fraud than any yet exposed. The parties responsible for it are members of the County Committee and the secretary of that organization. The secretary of th County Committee is supposed to act for and in the name of the committee, and, unless they repudiate his action, as one of the members, Mr. Banill, has condemnation which must follow. The Republican organized in the interest of no party clique, but simply to see that honest methods are used by all in th listrict, and whichever party wins will do so through an honest enrolment and election. It has had its watch on this Eighth District ever since the County Committee ordered a new election. They were put off the track by erroneous information fur nished from the County Committee, or they would they set a committee to work to investigate and to offer the parties robbed of their rights all the as-

oner the parties robbed of their rights all the assistance in their power to obtain redress and to find out and punish the gulity parties.

A new election having been ordered, naturally some members of the organization were anxious to some members of the organization were anxious to find out when the primary would be held. Inquiry at the County Committee was met by evasive and wrong information. When Mr. Hoey went to the secretary with a note from a member of the County Committee authorizing him to copy the rol., a roll was given him by the secretary. Mr. Manchester, containing eighty-nine names, but when the primary was held a few days afterward a roll was used containing only seventy names. When the election was declared void the old officers certainly should have held over until their successors were elected. But no, the County Committee, through its secretary, sent an entirely new lot of men to conduct the election, even sending one of its own members, Mr. McCann. to act as inspector. Mr. McCann failed of election from his own district and came in, vice Mr. Stewart, promoted by the Governor, for what? The notices for this special primary were maled, as the postmark on the envelopes bear unsignatable evidence, at 4230 p. m., March 3, and the election was at 7 p. m. of the same day? These notices, delivered after 5 p. m., were the first notice the electors of the district had, except the favored few. The constitution of the Republican party requires forty-eight hours' notice of a special meeting. No notice of a revision of the district for years were told they were not on the roll and could not vote. Their only offence, for which they were disfranchised, being that they would not vote according to the district and who which the perpetators can be brought to fustice it will be done. As long as the County Committee, as present through its secretary and the member acting as inspector. This matter is heing looked into by lawyers, and if there is any law by which the perpetators can be brought to fustice it will be done. As long as the County Committee, has for its secretary a man who thus abuses his power to deprive honest Republican voters of their rights they must be at his voice in honest indignation against such outrages.

Let the beat me find out when the primary would be held. Inquiry at the County Committee was met by evasive and

THE EOARD COMMENDS MR. WARSZAWIAK To the Editor of The Tribune.

Mission to the Jews, held this afternoon in the Bible House, it was resolved to forward to you, in

SPANISH AND AMERICAN OUTBREAKS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an editorial of this morning, "Spanish and American Outbreaks," you say "it assertion is far from warranted by the facts. Never speaking of the provincial press of Spain, Madrid, as on must know, has many papers of large circula tion and of European fame. I need only cite "El Imparcial," "El Heraldo," "El Correo Español,"
"La Epoca" and "El Día," besides many others, all

"La Epoca" and "El Día," besides many others, all of which are very ably edited, and they never descend to vulgar abuse.

You say that of those concerned in the demonstrations at Barcelona and Valencia, "probably not mate than I per cent can read and write." Allow me to eay that it is precisely in these places where editation is most widely disseminated, and you might safely have said that 75 per cent at least of the population can read and write; also, that it was the most educated part of the population, the students cjust as it was at Princeton) who initiated and took part in the riots referred to. Assuming, however, that the people in Barcelona and Valencia are as ignorant as you suppose, there would seem to be ample excuse for them under the provocation supplied from the Senate at Washington (agents provocateurs); but what excuse is there for Princeton students and others bursing the young King of Spain in effigy?

Leroev City March 10, 1886. tudents and others burning thin effigy?

Jereey City, March 10, 1896.

[The statement concerning lack of newspapers and of ability to read them was made not of "the good newspapers in Spain, and people who can read them. But we do not believe they are the people who are doing this rioting. If they are, Valencia are doubtless centres of intelligence. Probably 75 per cent of the people there can read and write. But we are still inclined to think, and certainly to hope, that these lawless of illiterates, though led, as we said, by "unscrupulous demagogues or hare-brained, daredevil, students, who enjoy nothing so much as a free fight." We have already, in the very article our correspondent criticises, expressed our opinion of such performances as that at Princeton, pronouncing them "silly, contemptible, and detestable," and far less excusable than the outbreaks in Spain.-Ed.1

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSVAAL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

interesting and instructive, although the impression conveyed does not exactly coincide with the opinion formed by the majority of the white residents of South Africa. I was a resident in different parts of Africa, including the Transvaal, South Orange

Republic and the British colonies, for over nine years; hence I speak, as it were, from experience, The Boer Government, as at present constituted, is utterly unfit to govern in the true light of l'berty In fact, I prefer the Russian form of rule to that of the Boers, and for one living in Cape Colony or Natal under British rule it is utterly unbearable ignorance, intolerance and religious bigotry of the

In my time I have witnessed many acts of cruelty to the heathen natives, and I guess I am right in stating that the native African is used more like a dog by the Boers than a human being.

The majority of free and enlightened people in

crazy Wilhelm of Germany, let him

(The above letter coincides almost exactly with what The Tribune has repeatedly said about the Boer Government.-Ed.:

GOOD AND BAD PAWNSHOPS. LAST YEAR'S LAW AND THE POSSIBILITY OF EX-TORTION UNDER IT.

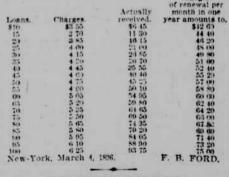
To The Editor of The Tribune. Sir. When the bill was passed April 7, 1895, to provide for the incorporation by associations for lending money on personal property, it was no class of people, but as it now stands it gives the than ever before. Besides, it allows them to do a pawnbroker's business without a pawnbroker's license, which will be a great loss to the city of New-York. There is now a bill before the Legislature to compel pawnbrokers to pay a license of \$1,000 a year, instead of \$500, as formerly charged. Should this become a law, one-half of the pawnbrokers will take refuge in the Incorporation bill There are from 180 to 185 pawnbrokers in New-York City alone. This would mean a loss of

There are now two such corporations doing business in New York Chy. One is without a doubt doing a charitable work by charging its patrons 12 per cent per annum only, but the other one makes its loans for two months only, advertises to charge \$15 for two months on \$200; but, should nothing be done to amend the incorporation law, as soon as the Legislature adjourns the one now doing business on a two months' basis, will no doubt make its loans for one month only, and inclosed table will show just what the result will be. It will show how the Shylocks will take advantage of the law that was passed to benefit the respectable poor Such corporations will bleed the people ten times more than ever before, because they are protected by the law, and will not be afraid of anything. People borrowing will be obliged to pay up their loans at the end of each month, make a new loan, if they wish to be further accommodated, and the charges will be the same for each month. People unable to pay must either lose their property, or, if not permitted to renew their loans by law, they will always find a way to pay up the first loan by giving a note or by a friend letting them have the money for the moment, just so that the company is paid, long enough to make a new loan and new charges. its loans for one month only, and inclosed table

charges.

Please give close attention to the inclosed table, which you will find quite correct.

People borrowing for one month will pay \$3 for services, 3 per cent interest, 25 cents notary fee, as follows:



JUST EVERYDAY ITALIAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I ask you to inform me, through th columns of your newspaper, if there is anything peculiar in the name of the talented actress, who is now appearing in New-York, which should cause it to be pronounced "Duzer"? Veronese, Farnese, Borghese, rose, cose and many other Italian words ending in "se" are not pronounced Veronezer, Farnezer, Borghezer, rozer, cozer, etc. Then why Duzer? It only remains for some gay Chicagoan to amaze us with Docurrer! W. B. A. New-York, March 7, 1893.

(She may be a remarkable actress, but there is nothing so remarkable about her name as to

entitle it to a single r that would not belong to any other Italian word similarly spelled .- Ed.)

L. E. CHITTENDEN SAYS THE PRESIDENT DECIDED

Henry Morrison, in addressing the Young Men's Hebrew Association, last night, referring to Judge country would have been a mere colony in place of association recognized "the act of the Hon. Charles P. Daly in rendering service to his country by his advice to the Secretary of State as a jurist, which advice induced President Lincoln to surrender

Mason and Slidell. I should be altogether unwilling to detract from any credit to Judge Daly, and I am far from the belief that he would claim that "his advice induced President Lincoln to surrender Mason and

news in Washington of the act of Captain Wilkes was not twenty-four hours old before the opinion of President Lincoln had been expressed in the now historic words "that he didn't see where Captain Wilkes got the right to turn his quarter deck into Secretary Welles, of his own motion, as

he received the news, had sent his most imprudent dispatch to Captain Wilkes that his act emphatic approval of this (the Navy) Department. Vallandigham and his kind were shouting their delight over an act certain if not disavowed to involve us in a war which would inevitably crush the Republic. The situation was critical and it was a time for prudence. Neither the President, Mr. Chase nor Mr. Seward made proclamation of their opinions; but they were as well known on Novem-

chase nor Mr. Seward made proclamation of their opinions; but they were as well known on November 18, the day after the San Jacinto arrived with the news at Fortress Monroe, to those who were near them, as they were on December 27, the morning after Mr. Seward's letter was published.

President Lincon's expression was so characteristic that it almost proved itself. No one doubted that he used it. The lawyers said that Captain Wilkes destroyed the only possible justification of his act by permitting the Trent to proceed upon her voyage; that if he believed his act was legal, he should have brought the Trent into port, where the propriety of his act could be judicially decided; that by permitting her to proceed, he abandoned his right to arrest her, if he ever had it, and became a trespasser ab initio. Mr. Lincon's opinion was in his own style, but to the same effect. 'His act could not be defended without making Captain W. kes a Judge sitting in admiralty on his own quarter-deck!'

There have been many claimants to the credit for first suggesting the surrender of the envoys. I do not include Judge Daly in their number. No doubt he gave sound, patriotic advice to Mr. Seward, which he was giad to have when there was so little of it soing. But it is historic truth that Abraham Lincoln was for the surrender of the envoys from the moment he heard of their capture.

L. E. CHITTENDEN.

WAGES IN JAPAN

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with interest the article in The Tribune of the 19th, under the caption "Women's Pursuits in Japan," and desire to say that, in order that it should represent the real conditions as to wages, it should be stated that silver in Japan only has bullion value, and is worth but about half as much as in this country. When I was there the rate of exchange was \$2.05 in silver for an American gold dollar. With this in mind your article is correct. As to the concluding clause of the article there may not be "an almshouse" in Japan, but

It is almost inconceivable the small amount of money it requires to support human life in Japan money it requires to support human life in Japan.

The people seem quite Eberal to tramps, and especially to the heathen priests that go from place to place begging. It may be that the contributions are small, but seldom did I see a refusal to give to one of the religious beggars. The sight of these tramps was so common that I obtained a photograph of one for my collection of Japanese articles.

GEORGE H. VAN HOUTEN.

Des Moines, Iowa, February 26, 1896.

Flint's Fine Furniture. THE ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS ARE

CALLING FORTH MUCH PRAISE. LOWEST PRICES.